

New York, Nov. 12.—Silver, 50c; Lead, \$5.15; Spelter, \$16.00 to \$16.50; Copper, electrolytic, \$18.37 to \$18.50.

WEATHER—Utah: Tonight and Saturday Generally Fair; Warmer in South Portion Tonight.

Italian Troops Storm Trenches on Carso Front and Defeat Austrians

MAIN BODY OF SERBIAN ARMY REPORTED CUT OFF BY INVADERS

Grave Fears for Troop Felt by Allies—Serbians Not Heard From for Five Days—Severe Defeat Inflicted on Bulgars by French and Veles Capture Is Confirmed—Germans and French Capture Severe Bombardment in Loos Region—French Repulse German Batteries.

Rome, Nov. 12, via Paris, 4:40 a. m.—Further advances for the Italians on the Carso front where several important trenches in the vicinity of San Martino del Carso were stormed, are reported in the official statement by Italian army headquarters issued today.

Milan, Nov. 12, via Paris, 4:45 a. m.—An agreement was reached at a meeting of the Italian cabinet last night, according to a telegram received by the Secolo from Rome, regarding the course Italy should take in the Balkan expedition, the dispatch adds, and the number of men Italy will send to the front.

Milan, Nov. 12, via Paris, 4:45 a. m.—There is grave reason to fear that the main body of the Serbian army which has been fighting the Germans and the Bulgarians' right wing, has been cut off between Kraljevo and Nish as dispatches received here from the Secolo's correspondent. It is possible, the dispatches say, that as the southern Serbian army is holding at Katchanik, the retreating columns may escape the tenacles of the invaders, but it is considered significant that no news has been received from the retreating Serbian army for five days.

London, Nov. 12, 9:52 a. m.—A Reuter dispatch from Athens says a Saloniki telegram to the Paris states that the French have inflicted a severe defeat on the Bulgarians near Veles and that the fall of that town is considered imminent.

Veles is about 27 miles southeast of Uskub on the railroad to Saloniki. A successful French cavalry raid, which reached the environs of the city, led to an erroneous report that it had been captured Wednesday.

Paris, Nov. 12, 2:30 p. m.—A spirited bombardment has continued in the sector of Loos, both sides taking part, according to announcement by the French war office this afternoon. In the Artois district, French artillery has silenced certain German batteries.

The text follows: "There was an active bombardment yesterday in which both sides took part in the sectors of Loos and of the Fosse Calonne. In the region of Bus in the Artois district our artillery reduced to silence certain enemy batteries, which were firing on our troops.

"Along the remainder of the front the fighting with mines has continued with success.

"In the Argonne district at Hill No. 225 we delivered a counter-attack by means of a small mine against certain trenches where the Germans were showing much activity. To the north of Flirey, the explosion of another such mine was successful in wrecking certain galleries pushed forward by the enemy and in preventing the continuation of this work."

Montenegrins Punish Austrians. Paris, Nov. 12, 2:40 p. m.—The Montenegrin consul general here has received the following consular dispatch:

"During the fighting on our Saloniki front Tuesday the enemy suffered serious loss. We took fifty prisoners and two machine guns. During the night of the eighth-ninth, the Austrians tried to surprise us near Gracov. There was an artillery fighting along the Sanjak front. The enemy's infantry attacked us at various points, but without effect. We took more than 100 prisoners.

"An artillery duel is in progress on the Herzegovina front. On the other fronts there is no change in the situation.

"An Austrian aeroplane fell into our lines and the officer and non-commissioned officer aboard the machine were taken prisoners."

Peppino Garibaldi Promoted.

Milan, Nov. 12, via Paris, 4:45 a. m.—Peppino Garibaldi and men in his command took a prominent part in the storming of the Col di Lana, says a dispatch from Beluno to the Corriere Della Sera. It was Garibaldi who hoisted the Italian colors on the summit, according to these advices, and he was promoted to the rank of colonel the next day for distinguished service.

Greece Declared Friendly to Bulgaria. Berlin, Nov. 12, by wireless to Sayville, N. J.—According to a dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Sofia, says the Overseas News agency, "M. Skouloudis, the new Greek premier, has assured M. Passarow, Bulgarian minister at Athens, of the premier's sincere desire to Greece and Bulgaria. Greece, the premier told the minister, the dispatch adds, was not planning to attack Bulgaria."

Saloniki, Greece, Nov. 11, via Paris,

quately assisted, Greece will, so say her representatives in Europe, immediately range herself on the side of the allies and under all the military cooperation of which she is capable.

Today's news from the Balkans makes it appear there is a distinct possibility that the Anglo-French and Serbian forces may succeed in gaining a part of the Nish railway as far as Uskub.

All accounts received here of the recent fighting in the neighborhood of Veles state that the Bulgarians are in full retreat after enormous losses and that the freshly arriving allied troops are expected to meet the advantage already attained to a successful conclusion. In this case the Bulgarians probably will have to abandon the Uskub-Kutanova line, and the whole southern portion of the railroad would revert to entente allied hands.

The fall of Veles in central Serbia after a severe defeat inflicted upon the Bulgarians by the French is confirmed, according to a Saloniki dispatch. A report received on Wednesday that Veles had fallen into French hands was the next day shown to be unfounded.

What the loss of life was in the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona by a submarine in the Mediterranean has not been definitely determined.

According to a dispatch late last night from Tunis to a Rome newspaper only 223 persons, passengers and crew, out of a total of 428 on board the Ancona, were saved which would make 205 to be accounted for. Consular advices to Washington have indicated that 347 were saved out of 496 said to be on board, leaving 149 unaccounted for.

Berlin has no official advices regarding the Ancona, it is declared there.

The Manchester Guardian interprets the new recruiting announcement, over which there is considerable discussion, to mean actual compulsion for unmarried men.

"To talk of voluntary enlistment to a man who is told that if he does not enlist voluntarily he will be enlisted all the same," the newspaper says, "is to insult his intelligence as well as to command his person. The system which the press bureau statement appears to contemplate is not a voluntary system at all so far as unmarried men are concerned."

On Important Mission.

Paris, Nov. 11, 11:20 p. m.—Denis Cochon, minister without portfolio in the Briand cabinet, has been sent by the government on a special mission to the Orient. He was accompanied by his secretary, Charles de Lasteyre. His brother, Colonel Cochon, who recently was wounded, left tonight for Saloniki.

M. Cochon was for many years vice president of the Chamber of Deputies Committee on Foreign Relations, and is a close student of European politics, upon which he frequently has spoken in the Chamber.

Three Belgians Executed.

Amsterdam, Nov. 12, via London, 12:03 p. m.—The execution of three Belgians found guilty by a German court martial of communicating news of troop movements to the allies is announced by the Echo Belge which says a fourth Belgian was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment.

Artillery Combats Reported.

Constantinople, Nov. 11, via London, Nov. 12, 5:05 a. m.—The following official statement was issued today at the Turkish war office:

"There were artillery combats on three sectors of the Dardanelles front with patrol skirmishes near Anafarta. Near Ari Burnu, our artillery silenced enemy artillery at the mouth of the Kora Dere. Near Seddul Bahr, an enemy mine, exploding on the left wing, killed a portion of the English troops."

Review of War Situation.

London, Nov. 12, 12:35 p. m.—All doubts as to what road Greece would choose out of the middle caused by the divergent views of her political leaders and as to how the policies of the Skouloudis cabinet could be rendered compatible with the opinions of the adverse majority in the chamber today were dispelled by a public dissolution of the chamber of deputies.

Publication of the decree apparently was received in Athens with calm, despite the fact that all elements hoped to avoid elections at the present difficult moment. The Greek government, it appears, considered dissolution the only possible means of securing for itself full and unrestricted liberty of action.

Greece's Future Action.

Greek officials in London and at other points continue to assert that Greece's future actions depend solely upon military and political considerations. As soon as Greece is convinced beyond doubt that the allies have produced enough troops to make possible a successful offensive against Bulgaria and to remove the danger with which Greece would be confronted if she entered the war inad-

quately assisted, Greece will, so say her representatives in Europe, immediately range herself on the side of the allies and under all the military cooperation of which she is capable.

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SERBS HOLDING BULGARS AT BAY

Fifteen Thousand Invaders Held Back in Babuna Defile—Withdrawal of Bulgarians Expected.

CITIZENS RETURNING

Suffering in Interior of Serbia Increasing—Thousands of People Driven Out.

Saloniki, Nov. 10.—Via Paris, Nov. 12, 1:50 a. m.—Five thousand Serbians still are holding 15,000 Bulgarians at bay between Iavor and Abdi Pasha Hahn in the Babuna defile, but the Serbs now control the heights of Kos-jac and occupy the whole line of mountains making, in the opinion of military men here, the withdrawal of the Bulgarians only a question of time.

The people who left Monastir in a panic at the approach of the invaders, are now returning. Priple and Monastir are resuming their normal appearance.

Suffering in the interior of Serbia is said to be great owing to the lack of food and shelter. Thousands of refugees from the north have been driven out by the advancing Austro-Germans.

NOBEL PRIZES ARE AWARDED

German Professor and Theodore William Richards of Harvard Given Honors.

London, Nov. 12, 6:29 a. m.—The Nobel prize for physics for 1914, says a Reuter dispatch from Stockholm, has been awarded to Prof. Max von Laue, of Frankfurt-on-Main, for his discovery of the diffraction of rays in crystals. The chemistry prize for the same year, has been awarded to Prof. Theodore William Richards, of Harvard university for fixing the atomic weights of chemical elements.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 12.—Professor Theodore William Richards of Harvard University, to whom the Nobel prize for 1914 has been awarded for fixing the atomic weights of chemical elements, is director of the Gibbs Memorial Laboratory at Harvard. He is an investigator in physical and inorganic chemistry and the author of papers concerning the significance of changing atomic volume. With assistants, he has revised the atomic weights of oxygen, copper, iron, nickel, calcium, sodium and many other elements.

COLOMBIA BUYS BIG HYDROPLANE

Boat to Be Used to Carry Mail and Government Officials Down Magdalena River.

New York, Nov. 12.—The Yolanda II, a hydroplane, drawing five inches of water, and driven upwards of forty miles an hour by two air propellers, is here awaiting shipment to Bogota, Colombia, where she will be used to carry the mails and government officials down the Magdalena river between the capital and the coast, 600 miles.

The boat was built at the direction of Gonzalo Mejia, a Colombian, and her light draft is made necessary by the shallow waters of the Magdalena river.

COLORADO LIQUOR LAW HEARING

Right of Denver to Issue Licenses After January First, 1916, Being Argued.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 12.—The state and city of Denver will present no further arguments to the supreme court in the case involving Colorado's prohibition legislation, according to an announcement made today at the attorney general's office. The change in plans was made public shortly before the hour for the court to convene.

Arguments presented by counsel for the state contended that the state is supreme in all matters of legislation and that a city has no more right to act independently of state liquor legislation than to fix murder penalties. Counsel for the city argued that cities governed under charter have "special rights" in the regulation of the liquor traffic. The case now is before the court, briefs previously having been filed.

The court took original jurisdiction in the case to determine whether the city authorities of Denver possessed the right to issue saloon licenses extending beyond January 1, 1916, the date Colorado's constitutional and

statutory prohibition enactments become effective. A decision is looked for in December.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 12.—Arguments were to be resumed today before the state supreme court involving the right of the city of Denver to issue liquor licenses after Colorado's newly enacted prohibition legislation becomes operative January 1, 1916.

In addition the case now has before it an appeal involving the validity of the referendum petition on the penalty provision of the prohibition bill. This appeal is based upon twenty-two assignments of error in the district court ruling which upheld the so-called "safety" clause in the bill. Should this appeal be granted, the penalty provision of the prohibition law would be inoperative until after a referendum vote of the people at the next state election in November, 1916.

PARIS LAWYER IS DIVORCED

Eugene Plumon and Opera Singer, Maggie Teyte, Granted Separation by Civil Tribunal.

Paris, Nov. 12, 12:35 a. m.—Eugene Plumon, a Paris lawyer at present attached to the British expeditionary forces as an interpreter, has been granted a divorce from Maggie Teyte, the British opera singer, by the civil tribunal of the Seine.

Maggie Teyte has made several American tours. She appeared in Paris in 1914 with the Boston Opera company.

TRAINS RUNNING ON ALASKA ROAD

Seward, Alaska, Nov. 12.—Trains on the government's Alaskan railroad are now running between Anchorage and Eagle river, a distance of 20 miles, and between Seward and Mile 24. Lieutenant Mears, of the Alaska Engineering commission, said today that wagon roads already are needed as feeders to the railroad.

Farmers near Matanuska raised good crops of potatoes and other vegetables this year, but were unable to get them to market except with great difficulty. Lieutenant Mears said the Matanuska farmers probably would be able to export potatoes in another year or two.

The steamers Cordova and Admiral Evans, were impeded in unloading supplies at Anchorage because of ice.

BIG STEEL CONCERN HAS BEEN SOLD

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 12.—Henry Tetsall, vice president of the Pennsylvania railroad in charge of finance, announced today that the Pennsylvania company had disposed at private sale the remainder of the stock it held in the Cambria Steel company.

While no announcement was made as to the identity of the purchaser of Cambria steel, it was believed in financial circles that it went to J. Leonard Replogle, representative of the New York syndicate. Mr. Replogle was formerly vice president and general manager of the Cambria company and is now vice president of the American Vanadium company of New York.

What the purchase price was is not publicly known, but it is said to be in the neighborhood of \$15,000,000.

COURT MARTIAL OF LIEUT. COL. GOODIER

San Francisco, Nov. 12.—The court martial of Lieutenant Colonel Lewis E. Goodier, judge advocate of the western department, U. S. Army, was scheduled to be resumed here today on orders issued yesterday by Brigadier General William Sibert, president of the court. Word was received that First Lieutenant Edgar S. Gorrell, signal corps, would be here early today, ready to testify for the defense.

Lieutenant Gorrell, who was secretary of the aviation school at San Diego, Calif., was ordered here to testify concerning conditions generally at the school and particularly as to the sending of Captain Townsend F. Dodd, to Brownsville, Texas.

Captain Dodd testified on the last day the court sat that he was sent to the Mexican border to take command of the flying detachment there and use an aeroplane that had been reported officially as unsafe. Captain Dodd was one of the officers who filed charges against Captain Arthur Cowan.

Lieutenant Colonel Goodier is charged with having improperly advised Captain Dodd and First Lieutenant Walter Tallafiero, since killed in an aeroplane accident at San Diego, to bring the charges against Captain Cowan. Cowan was accused of drawing pay as an aviator, though he was unable to fly.

HEROES WITHOUT MEDALS

Washington, Nov. 12.—Information was wanted by Secretary Redfield as to the whereabouts of sixteen members of the former crew of the American steamer Kronland of the Red Star line, to whom medals awarded by congress for their heroism in rescuing 39 persons from the large steamer Volturne, in the North Atlantic ocean, in October, 1913, remain to be presented.

ANCONA CAPTAIN MAKES REPORT

Positively Charges Austrian Submarine Gave No Warning or Afforded Chance to Escape.

LINER STOPPED SHORT

All Guns Turned on Liner and Many Killed on Deck and in Boats.

Naples, Nov. 11, via Paris, Nov. 12, 12:45 a. m. (Delayed in transmission.)—The captain of the Italian liner Ancona, sunk in the Mediterranean by a submarine, has received the report of the Ancona's captain in which he makes the positive charge that the submarine gave no warning to the liner or afforded those on board of her a chance to escape.

The first shot, the captain's report declares, was fired when the submarine was three miles distant. The captain immediately stopped the ship, he says, but this did not appear to satisfy the commander of the submarine which continued to shell the liner. The captain without delay ordered everybody to take to the boats, upon which he declares, the submarine turned all her guns, killing and wounding many persons both in the boats and on the deck of the liner. Some of the passengers who were thrown into the water and sought to save themselves by clutching the side of the submarine, were pushed away with jeers and insults, he asserts.

Berlin Denies Lack of Warning.

Berlin, Nov. 12, by wireless to Sayville.—"Discussing the case of the Italian steamship Ancona, which was sunk in the Mediterranean by a torpedo, Berlin newspapers," says the Overseas News Agency, "point out that according to the already published reliable information the vessel after receiving a warning from the submarine tried to escape and that the submarine therefore was fully justified in using force."

The Overseas News Agency continues: "The newspapers further assert that all the news from foreign sources agree that the submarine flew the Austro-Hungarian flag."

BRITISH NOT TO HEED U. S. NOTE

Will Not Relax Methods in Slightest Degree—Not Concerned Over American Attitude.

London, Nov. 12, 12:40 p. m.—"The American note causes us little concern as Englishmen," says the Spectator, commenting on the recent note of the United States to Great Britain relative to interference with American trade.

"The Spectator believes the majority of Americans would not tolerate seeing Great Britain stabbed in the back. The weekly continues: "When history comes to be written, Americans of the future will feel anything but pride when they remember the official action of America during the great war."

The Spectator says the British have not torpedoed American ships nor have they killed American citizens. The British embassy has not been the center of plots and conspiracies, yet, when the whole issue of the note is considered, it is much less friendly toward Great Britain.

Referring to the sinking of the Italian steamship Ancona, the Spectator says that, unless the championship which the executive has assumed refers to goods only and does not cover human beings, it ventures to suggest that Washington at least repeat the Lusitania warning.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN MARRIED TO ALIENS

Washington, Nov. 12.—Citizenship rights of American women who marry foreigners but who continue to live in the United States was placed today before the supreme court for decision. Emphasis was laid on the importance of the case because of the war.

Mrs. Ethel C. Mackenzie of California, wife of Gordon Mackenzie, a British subject, who has resided in California ever since his marriage, however, was attacking through attorneys that attempt to make applicable to her the expatriation act passed by congress in 1907. Election officials in San Francisco refused to permit Mrs. Mackenzie to register on the ground that she had become a British subject by reason of her marriage. She resorted to the state courts for writs to compel the officials to permit her to register, claiming that the act of congress did not apply to women remaining in this country and that if it did, it was unconstitutional. She was denied the writs and appealed to the supreme court.

In the brief submitted to the court in her behalf, it is said that the decision is of vast importance to American women because of the European war, particularly in traveling on the ocean.